

I. Degrees of certainty

Read the text and decide which future form A, B or C best fits each space.

In a hundred year's time, I'm absolutely certain that astronauts (1) _____ on Mars. By then, they (2) _____ a space colony there as well. Who knows? It's quite likely, of course, that human beings (3) _____ other planets as well by that time – Jupiter perhaps. Within a century, it's almost certain that people (4) _____ on the moon. As regards medicine, it (5) _____ very different in a hundred years from now. We (6) _____ a lot more about DNA. I'm sure that doctors (7) _____ genetic information to diagnose diseases on an everyday basis. By then it's possible they (8) _____ ways to use the same genetic data to stop people from getting ill. What an absolutely amazing prospect!

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|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A will have landed | B might land | C might have landed |
| 2. A are going to build | B could build | C might have built |
| 3. A will visit | B are visiting | C will have visited |
| 4. A will be living | B are going to live | C are living |
| 5. A will be | B will have been | C could have been |
| 6. A will have known | B will know | C could know |
| 7. A are going to use | B are using | C will be using |
| 8. A may find | B may have found | C could be finding |

II. Read the text and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

SCIENCE AS A CAREER

For years, British universities have been worried because fewer (0) and fewer students are choosing to do degrees in scientific subjects. These days, students (1) _____ do well at science and maths at school are more attracted (2) _____ careers in areas such (3) _____ information technology and electronics rather (4) _____ in pure scientific research.

Many people think that when they are choosing course to study, students do a kind of "cost-benefit analysis". In (5) _____ words, they ask themselves (6) _____ the effort of doing the course will be matched by future career prospects. Unfortunately, (7) _____ students work very hard to get science degrees, they won't necessarily get a big salary if they go for a career in science afterwards. But there's nothing new in this. Scientists through the ages have rarely been well-paid, and (8) _____ my opinion earning lots of money shouldn't really be the motivation for scientists either.

(9) _____ attracted me to science was the thought of discovering some new law of nature (10) _____ nobody had ever seen before. In short, catching (11) _____ glimpse of things that are bigger than we humans. That (12) _____ be much more satisfying than designing computer games or vacuum cleaners, mustn't it?

III. Commonly confused words

Complete the sentences with the correct word. Use each word once only.

1. machine/ engine

- This car has a very powerful _____, so you'll have to drive carefully.
- To operate the coffee _____, just put your money in here and press the button.

2. electric/ electrical

- We need to buy a new _____ cooker as soon as possible.
- All the _____ equipment in this room needs to be replaced.

3. appliance/device

- A vacuum cleaner is a(n) _____ which almost every household possesses.

b. My car has a(n) _____ which checks whether everyone is wearing a seat belt.

4. mechanic/ technician

a. My farther works as a _____ in the microbiology unit of the hospital.

b. A _____ looked at my car the other day and said that I should get a new one.

5. invent/ discover

a. I am sure that astronomers will _____ much more about distant galaxies in the future.

b. Do you think someone will _____ a flying car one day?

6. fix/ correct

a. Can we find someone to _____ the video? It doesn't work properly.

b. I've noticed a number of errors in this report. Can you _____ them, please?

IV. Read the text. Use the words given in capitals at the end of a line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

THE RISK OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

Sometimes a new invention, or the (0) introduction of a new piece of technology	INTRODUCE
fails to make the (1) _____ on our lives that people thought it would. Home	IMPRESS
(2) _____ is one area where there is a constant stream of new	ENTERTAIN
(3) _____, only a few of which will become universally	PRODUCE
(4) _____ and a part of our everyday lives. This is a cause of great	SUCCESS
(5) _____ to designers and manufacturers who invest large sums of money in	ANXIOUS
the research and (6) _____ of new technologies. For example, in the period	DEVELOP
(7) _____ after digital television systems first went on	IMMEDIATE
(8) _____, relatively few people bought them. Many people were quite (9)	SELL
_____ with their existing television	SATISFY
(10) _____, but it was also because the new systems were so expensive.	RECEIVE